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Business Notices.

KEEP'S NEIGHBORHOOD, perfect in every detail. Oxbow and Zephyr Clubs, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600.

A Left-Off Clothing—We pay twice as much as any dealer in either city for goods left off clothing.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Dr. SILENT'S ANGILOSA BITTERS to secure a good digestion.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Single copy, 5 cents. 1 year, \$5.00. 6 mos., \$3.00. 3 mos., \$1.50. 1 mo., 50 cents.

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to each copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 5 cents a copy on the Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribunes. This postage must be paid by subscriber. European Branch, for advertisements only, 203 Regent St., London, W.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE—Main office, 125 Broadway, New York. Branch office, 125 Broadway, New York. Branch office, 125 Broadway, New York.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Check or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the sender's risk.

AT THE HARBOR OFFICES, 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth St., New York. At the Harbor Office, 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth St., New York.

BRANCH OFFICES. Main branch office, 125 Broadway, upper corner 31st St. Branch office, 125 Broadway, New York. Branch office, 125 Broadway, New York.

ALL NEWSPAPERS at the World's Fair. All Newspapers at the World's Fair. All Newspapers at the World's Fair.

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able through, considering that the New-York and Cincinnati teams, the competing nines, were near the tail end in the race for the pennant. Had the two teams been near the front the attendance would have been past computing. With such liberal patronage the Giants have every incentive to do their best work. Ward as a manager is criticised rather severely. The Giants must win more games, and careful, judicious and thorough management will accomplish that end. The team is all right; it needs only to be properly handled.

RUSSIA AND THE SEAL.

England's agreement with Russia looking to the protection of the Russian seal herd during the present season against the same class of poacher with which the United States has had so much trouble is opportune evidence of the weakness of Great Britain's position in this whole sealing controversy. The poachers began to attack the Russian herd after their depredations in that part of Behring Sea east of the Russian-American boundary line had been interfered with by American cruisers. Russia's defensive proceedings were even more summary and effective than our own. The Russian seal differs materially from the American seal, not so valuable, nor because its route through the sea has not been well ascertained, is it so easily got at. Poaching adventures within the jurisdiction claimed by Russia have not been largely profitable. The controversy between England and Russia has not assumed an acute phase because Russian interests, being secondary to ours, the Czar's Foreign Office has been well content to permit us to fight the question out with England and, presumably, to share our fate.

It was entirely natural, however, that pending the Paris adjudication Russia should insist upon receiving for her herd as much protection as we had succeeded in obtaining for ours. In the agreement published yesterday England concedes the propriety of this demand and the requirement upon which both the United States and Russia have stood since the controversy began and which was first conceded by Lord Salisbury, then resisted, conceded again and finally evaded, that there must be such a regulation of open-sea sealing as will render it practically harmless and generally unprofitable is rendered easier of attainment. Great Britain's position on the subject of regulation has been strangely inconsistent. When Mr. Bayard sought to determine the controversy once for all by such an arrangement he found Lord Salisbury entirely acquiescent. The British Premier admitted that pelagic sealing was brutal, wasteful and sure to result in the extermination of the herd. He admitted England's great financial interest in the maintenance of seal life and of the industry dependent upon it. He was entirely ready to agree with America and Russia to a sufficient scheme of protection. The negotiation proceeded on this basis directly to the point of signing the treaty, but at that point Lord Salisbury's arm was held back by Canada. Canada demanded to be heard from, and she took good pains to delay the presentation of her case until it was wrong from her.

Later, when Mr. Phelps retired from the English mission and Sir Julian Pauncefote reached Washington as the representative of the British Government, the subject of a regulation was renewed. Sir Julian, Mr. Blaine and the Russian Minister here were again able to agree on a scheme of protection by international treaty that entirely satisfied the United States. It was, moreover, Sir Julian Pauncefote's own scheme, but again at the moment when it was about to be put into effect Canadian interposition sufficed to withhold Lord Salisbury's approval. England has talked loudly, as her representatives are now talking before the Paris Court of Arbitration, of her entire willingness to agree to regulations. It is not pleasant to call these professions sincere, but certainly they seem so. If England had at any time been honestly desirous of settling this controversy by an international agreement it could have been done. Whatever the result of the arbitration, it will be easier to compel her acquiescence now that she has been brought by both United States and Russia to concede the necessity of such an arrangement by the making of temporary treaties. The Russian agreement is further useful as an answer to those queer Americans who, in urging upon our Government an abandonment of its claim of jurisdiction, have constantly alleged that Russia made no such claim. M. de Giers's representative makes it entirely clear that the position of his Government is identical with that of ours, and he notifies to England that the temporary understanding now arrived at must not be taken to prejudice the question of the rights of a Power to extend its territorial jurisdiction in special cases beyond the waters ordinarily called territorial. He says that Russia reserves entire liberty of action to prohibit all pelagic sealing or to regulate it in the open sea according to her own devices. He says, too, that the present arrangement must not be looked upon as a precedent. Russia has done well to make this agreement. In the event of a denial by the Court of Arbitration of the American claim of exclusive jurisdiction, Russia will necessarily be our partner in any plan of regulation which it may be necessary to impose upon England.

JOURNALISM AND CARICATURE.

The honors just bestowed in commemoration of the Queen's birthday are mainly showered upon journalists. The oldest son of the founder of "The Illustrated London News" is made a baronet. The editors of three stanch Liberal journals are knighted. The owner of "The Glasgow Mail" obtains a baronetcy. The first president of the Institute of Journalists, and, last but not least, John Tenniel, the famous artist of "Punch," are knighted. Several of the prizes fall to the lot of members of the third house. Mr. Gladstone, of course, will be charged with rewarding journalists and members of Parliament who have been zealous in supporting his political fortunes. Prime Ministers are invariably benevolent to their partisans when honors and decorations are dispensed from the throne. But it is a novelty in English public life to have the lion's share of these royal bounties fall to the profession of journalism. It is an unerring sign of the increased dignity, prestige and distinction of the journalist's calling.

One of these honors can hardly be considered a reward for political services to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Tenniel has not employed his inimitable art in any partisan cause. Fifteen years ago he was sometimes accused of indirectly favoring Mr. Gladstone in his cartoons. There was certainly a marked difference of manner in his portraits of the two lifelong rivals. The satire was always truthful and non-partisan, but Mr. Gladstone's face in "Punch" was always high-minded, benevolent and majestic, whereas Lord Beaconsfield's was invariably that of a cynical trickster and audacious confederate, with features and expression essentially un-English. While the artist never misrepresented political situations, his work seemed to reveal respect for one rival and contempt for the other. As Lord Beaconsfield

himself remarked in a famous debate, "a good deal has happened since then." Mr. Punch deal has happened since then. Mr. Tenniel has not been a fanatical Home Ruler. Mr. Gladstone during recent years has been hit off by Mr. Tenniel as roughly as "Dizzy" ever was. The lines in the caricatures of the Grand Old Man have grown hard and stiff. The old-time look of benevolence has been changed to irritability and senility.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Tenniel's political sympathies, nothing can be urged against the Crown's belated recognition of his remarkable powers and of the legitimate use to which he has put them. His pencil has been for a generation a great force, which sagacious statesmen have been compelled to take into account in their forecasts of the drift of public opinion. If there was any doubt in official minds respecting the necessity of sending an army to the rescue of Khartoum, it vanished when Mr. Tenniel drew his picture of General Gordon standing behind an earthen wall and looking across the desert for a glimpse of the expected red-coats. That touched the heart of England, and was more powerful than the fiercest denunciation from the Opposition bench of the Government's inaction on the Nile. Mr. Tenniel is a satirist, but he has seldom been either unjust or unfair in his work. The secret of the power of his cartoons has been their inherent truthfulness. As incomparably the greatest caricaturist of his generation, yet an artist withal who has never degraded his talents by employing them for the ignoble ends of partisanship and defamation, he has richly earned the honor of being knighted.

ONE PARTING GUEST.

There is a natural and proper desire on the part of the newspapers to tell their readers about the Infanta's visit in this city. She represents the sovereign of a friendly nation, she is the guest of the country and has recently been the special guest of the city, and everybody wants to know what is being done for her entertainment and how she is impressed by what she sees and hears. On the other hand, Commander Davis, who was detailed by the President as his personal representative to escort the Princess on her travels and to be the immediate agent of the Nation's courtesies, is naturally and properly desirous to make her experiences as interesting and enjoyable as they are novel. By the circumstances of her position and his own he is compelled to put himself to some extent on the defensive against those who are eager to see for themselves and those who are eager to describe for others the ceremonial and festivities in which she is asked to participate. Commander Davis is discharging a difficult and trying task with dignity and discretion. It is much to be regretted that in this city he has not been assisted by a constant and complete recognition of the delicate obligations under which he is placed, but, on the contrary, ungenerously subjected to some unnecessary embarrassments and unneeded in-movements. A flagrant example of this unmanly treatment was described and rebuked by "The New-York Sun" yesterday as follows:

The non-appearance in two or three morning papers yesterday of Commander Davis's letter to Mrs. Potter Palmer in regard to the Infanta's visit to the Fair affords an interesting exhibit of local journalism. The letter, a very proper one, and entirely private in its evident intent, was stolen. It was overheard by a listening stenographer, as Commander Davis detested it to his typewriter, and being taken down by this eavesdropper was placed, we suppose, in all the newspaper offices in town. Its nature being apparent, "The Sun" refused to print it; and we tender the assurance of our distinguished consideration to such of our colleagues as treated it in the same decent manner.

To these just and salutary observations it is only necessary to add that in his letter to Mrs. Potter Palmer Commander Davis was not volunteering information and instruction, but replying categorically to direct questions which Mrs. Palmer had asked and requested him to answer.

Now that the Infanta is about to leave the city, it is a pleasure to give expression to the general feeling of admiration and regard which she has inspired. She came here not of her own motion, but as the guest of the country, upon the official invitation of the Government of the United States; and as such she has been received. Our people have not been solicitous to surround her with the formal etiquette and ceremony of the Spanish Court; but as Americans, not Spaniards; as republicans, not monarchists, they have desired to assure this fair young Princess of a royal house, who came to our shores as the guest of the great Republic, that the country was hers and all its gates wide open. To this hearty popular greeting and to every manifestation of good will she has responded in the same spirit, with unmistakable appreciation and with unfailing tact and grace. She brought with her an official claim to the Nation's hospitality; she has fairly won and holds a secure place in the people's esteem. And so, if universal interest and attention have led to some misadventures, we may properly ask and safely trust her to believe that they were not deliberate, but accidental. New-York welcomed the coming and speeds the parting guest.

MIDSUMMER CHARITY.

The remarkable success of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund is a proof of the old saying that "still waters run deepest." It is not a charity that is loudly advertised and flaunted before the public; there is no complex organization of wheels within wheels; like the Kingdom of Heaven it cometh without observation; but when the season is ended and the results are tabulated, it is invariably found to be one of the most economically administered and most effective agencies of practical benevolence of this philanthropic age. Last year the receipts were \$32,415, voluntarily contributed by readers of THE TRIBUNE and friends of the charity without a single begging letter or an importunate appeal. The results accomplished were extraordinary. The number of poor children sent for a fortnight's vacation in the country was 15,267, their travel including a total mileage of 4,424,500. The number carried on day excursions, the expense of which was met by one man, was 25,560, making a total of 40,827 benefited by the season's work of the Fund.

There are many benevolent associations with elaborate lists of directors and committees and empty treasuries and beggary records of work accomplished that might study with profit the methods employed by the Fresh-Air Fund. The secrets of its financial prosperity and unflinching efficiency are simplicity of organization and economy of management. There are no salaries drawn at the expense of the Fund. There is no clerical staff; there is neither leakage nor waste. Every dollar contributed is applied directly to the travelling expenses of the children and their conductors, with a small allowance for medical examinations, postage and necessary arrangements for securing homes in the country. As board is not charged by the generous families who entertain the children, and as the railway corporations make large reductions in transportation, the average cost of a vacation is very low, being \$2.70 for 100,317 children who have enjoyed the bene-

fits of the Fresh-Air Service during the last sixteen years. In economy and business management no other popular charity can compete with the Fresh-Air Fund. The public is impressed with this fact, and overwhelms the Fund with its patronage year after year.

Another secret of the success of this simple, well-organized charity is the broad, catholic principle on which it is conducted. It knows neither creed nor nationality nor race. Every form of religious faith is represented in the families from which the children are taken. Among the young travellers who found their way to country homes last year there were American, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Russian, Greek, Syrian and many of the colored race. The only requirements are that a child shall be poor and clean. The Fresh-Air Fund takes account only of the misery and pathos of neglected child life in great cities during the inclement heat of midsummer. Its philosophy is that a child's a child for a' that and a' that. It carries out with a heaven-wide charity and catholicity the great commission: "Whosoever shall receive this child in My name receiveth Me; and whosoever shall receive Me receiveth Him that sent Me."

The Fresh-Air Fund will begin the new season's operations this week with a balance of over \$8,000 in the treasury, of which a large portion was received last year too late to be used. This enables us to point the moral that all who desire to contribute to the Fund this year should be forehanded in their generosity. Money that is sent in at the close of the season has to lie idle during the winter. With the bulk of the subscriptions well in hand early in the season the work is greatly facilitated, parties are enlarged and multiplied, and the children get their outing in the hottest and most salubrious weather, when they are in urgent need of it. We have no cause to make a special appeal to our readers for the support of this work. It stands upon its merits and its record, and it is their peculiar institution. We merely emphasize the necessity for prompt remittances from all who have interested themselves in this beautiful charity.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

While the schoolboy is reading the story of Marathon or scanning his Homer the recent downfall of the Tricoupis Ministry has called fresh attention to the Greece that now is. The elements entering into this political crisis are described in detail by our correspondent at Athens. They are seen to be domestic rather than foreign, and financial rather than political. Greece is not the only Power that has had to face the difficult question of how to make both ends meet. Unfortunately, she has been induced to depend too much upon the alluring expedient of foreign loans. This is a kind of life preserver which eventually loses its buoyancy and may turn into a millstone. Accumulations of interest change its specific gravity, until by-and-by, like the petrified wood on our American plains, it will neither burn nor float. Greece has further committed the mistake of forcing the currency. It has sixty or seventy millions more of paper money in circulation than it can well stand. Consequently it is unable to maintain the drachma at par, and a depreciation of 40 per cent has followed. It suffers, too, from the speculations of the market in obtaining gold for foreign remittances. Added to this, it has not yet recovered from the effects of lax and wasteful administration.

The Tricoupis Government wisely turned its attention toward more economical administration and to increasing the revenue by various duties and taxes; but it placed great reliance upon the more doubtful relief of a new foreign loan of 60,000,000 francs, which would add a charge of 1,000,000 francs for interest and service to the annual expenses. It illustrates the confidence of foreign bankers in the resources and good faith of Greece that this additional loan was capable of negotiation. That it has fallen through at present, and with it the Tricoupis Ministry, is owing to the fidelity of the King to constitutional principles in insisting upon the ratification of the convention by the Greek Parliament.

The Greek people are among the most patriotic people of the world. Their benevolent and even their penal institutions are largely built up through gifts of wealthy and devoted sons at home and abroad. It is not likely, therefore, that the country will be suffered to go into bankruptcy for the want of 11,000,000 francs to pay in June the semi-annual interest on the national debt. A close study of the resources and possibilities of Greece shows a capacity for recuperation and development which under wise administration ought to place it beyond the need of fresh medicaments in the shape of foreign loans. If parts of Attica are barren for mineral resources, while Thessaly is one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, and Zante and Corfu are renowned for their fertility. Within the last ten years railroads have begun to spread over the country, bringing increase of travel and trade. New public roads have been laid out, and the telegraph runs to all large towns and cities. Compared to our own country, Greece is very small, but its territory would support a much larger population than now subsists upon it. Private enterprise is constantly developing new forms of commercial activity, and one of its great undertakings, the Corinth Canal, is nearly completed.

Greece has a great history behind it; but it also has a future, and the frugality, temperance, intelligence and growing enterprise of its people are an encouraging assurance that it will preserve the recovered heritage of country and nationality under its own flag as it has preserved for centuries the vitality of its language and the national instinct for democratic life and institutions.

POPE LEO'S GREAT WORK.

Very remarkable is the progress which has been made during the last twelve months in the great work upon the accomplishment of which Leo XIII. has set his heart, knowing full well that it would render his Pontificate the most glorious in Papal history, and cause his name to remain on record as the most enlightened and broad-minded prelate who has ever occupied the chair of St. Peter. It consists of nothing less than the reconciliation of the Roman Catholic Church with the so-called Orthodox Greek Rite—in one word, the conclusion of that schism inaugurated in 1054 by Leo IX in connection with the "filioque" controversy. Many fruitless attempts have been made during the last eight centuries to effect a reconciliation. But the present Pontiff, who has already achieved even more fame as a diplomatist and as a statesman than as an ecclesiastic, has quietly, but none the less surely, brought the negotiations in connection with the matter to such a point that we may practically be said to be within view of the reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches.

In the pursuit of this great undertaking, Leo XIII. has enjoyed not only the encouragement, but also the active support of nearly all the Great Powers of Europe. The Italian Government, which possesses in its colonies a large population belonging to the Orthodox faith, has already given official notification of its hearty approval of the scheme. So, too, has the French Government, not

only on similar grounds, but also because it foresees in the reconciliation of the two churches a strengthening of its alliance with Russia. It is no longer any secret at Rome that the recent interviews of the Czar's brothers with the Pope have had a bearing upon the subject, and one of the most eminent and influential prelates of the Pontiff's court, Cardinal Vanutelli, published some months ago a book destined to prove that the reunion of the two Churches, far from weakening, would, on the contrary, vastly strengthen the position of the Czar, and greatly contribute to convert the now disaffected Polish population on the western frontier of the Empire into loyal subjects of Alexander III. The work in question is asserted to have been received with tokens of marked favor by the Muscovite court, as well as by the aristocracy, and the Procurator of the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, the Czar's former tutor and present confidant and advisor, M. Pobodonssoff, even went so far as to indite a remarkable letter to Cardinal Vanutelli expressing sincere wishes for the realization of the prospects of reconciliation held out in the volume. At no time since the days of Peter the Great have the relations between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Vatican been so cordial and intimate as at the present moment, and it may be remembered that the Czar was the only monarch of the old world who took the trouble to send a member of his own family to convey his good wishes to Leo XIII on the occasion of the latter's episcopal jubilee last winter. Moreover, the former persecution of the Catholic clergy in Poland and elsewhere in Russia has entirely ceased, while the priests and bishops banished to Siberia under former reigns have all been permitted to return to their homes.

At Athens the Government press is openly discussing the question of reconciliation with expressions of good will, and at Bucharest, Belgrade, Sofia and Cetinje the same favorable dispositions are to be found on the part of the Government, the clergy and the people. Meanwhile, the Pope is displaying a liberality and breadth of mind in the matter which have contributed in no small measure to conciliate those who were at first most hostile to the project. Since his accession to the Tiara, the great Greek Church seminary and college at the Grosserferat has had its resources largely developed by means of the munificent annual subvention accorded to it by the Papal treasury. The Armenian and Greek colleges at Rome have likewise been the recipients of generous subsidies from the present Pontiff, who has also largely contributed toward the maintenance of the Greek Church seminary of St. Anne at Jerusalem. It is perhaps due to this policy that the Nestorians of Mesopotamia and Persia, who had hitherto shown themselves as the most refractory to the precepts of the Church of Rome, have of late given significant evidence of their disposition to revert to their former spiritual allegiance.

The work undertaken by Leo XIII is one that demands the exercise of diplomacy and statesmanship, rather than theology. For the Eastern Church has remained in dogma and ceremonial almost entirely what it was at the time of its separation, while the doctrinal points of difference are exceedingly small, the chief point being the omission by the Greek Church of the word "filioque," or "and the Son" after the clause in the Nicene Creed which declares that "the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father." It was the refusal of the Eastern Church to render obedience to Pope Leo IX by inserting these words that caused the schism which, according to present appearances, is about to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by his enlightened namesake and successor, Leo XIII.

Is it altogether a coincidence that while the Christian world has been filled with the echoes of a speculative controversy over questions that no one can know anything about, the most genial and lovable of all New-England's great living sons, Dr. Holmes, should have given out a religious lyric whose literary beauty is only surpassed by the noble spirit of true religion which breathes through every word of it? Perhaps so; but it is a most happy coincidence.

It seems almost incredible that in an enlightened community, such as this presumably is, a board of officials appointed for a specific purpose should hold on to their offices and continue to draw money from the public treasury years after the work in hand had been completed. This is the case, however, with the Washington Bridge Commissioners. For some reason they have succeeded in retaining their places, although the bridge was finished nearly or quite four years ago, and within a day or two they have come before the Board of Estimate with an application for \$8,000 to pay their secretary, engineer, clerk, etc. Of course the Board ought not to allow them a cent, unless there is some provision of law that requires it. These men should be frozen out if they will not get out any other way. Controller Myers has been directed to make a report upon the status of this bridge board. If he deals with the plain facts as he should, his report will be "interesting reading."

The President is now supposed to have made up his mind to call Congress together in extra session about the 1st of October. Whenever he decides to produce the comedy of "All's III that Ends III," there is no doubt that it will be witnessed with interest and apprehension.

The hope is held out that at their next meeting, which is to take place on June 7 next Wednesday—the Rapid Transit Commissioners may really do something; that they will have their plans in such shape that they can make their final choice of new routes and fix a date for the sale of the franchise. Those who indulge this hope are sanguine. The commissioners have been putting away nearly two years and a half, and to do anything without thinking it over for six months or so would be too violent a strain upon them.

According to a provision of the State Constitution, when a county judge holds a court of sessions he must be supported on either side by a justice of the peace. The "side justices," as they are called, have, as a rule, nothing to do with the judicial management of any case before them, although we believe there have been instances where they have put their heads together, and exercising their prerogative, have overruled the county judge. In country districts there may be some virtue in this arrangement, but it is not easy to understand why this system should be maintained in the county of Kings. That at times it may work badly is shown by the fact that the important trial of Alderman McKee is just now suspended on account of the illness of one of the "side justices," and is not likely to go on for several days. Is it not time for a reform in this matter in Brooklyn? And should not the subject be brought before the coming Constitutional Convention?

The Brooklyn incident recalls a story of a certain "side justice" who declared that the presiding judge had once "consulted" with him. On inquiry it proved that the judge had turned to his associate in the course of a long and tedious argument and remarked: "That man makes my back ache; doesn't he yours?"

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue refused the Assistant Treasurer'ship in this city, and now Senator William L. Brown announces that he has declined to be postmaster. Somehow the lightning doesn't strike the right people hereabout. There are lots of men in this town who would jump at either of these jobs.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" asks with sudden and somewhat boisterous emphasis, "Who in thunder is Oliver Sumner Tol?" We cannot doubt that our transportation contemporary's ignorance is unfeigned, for it has not even mastered the orthography of Mr. Tol's name; but we advise "The Eagle" to acquire knowledge on this subject as rapidly as possible, inasmuch as not to know so conspicuous a citizen of New-York argues itself unbecomingly.

No one can be surprised because Isaac H. Mynard contemplates the future with dismay and hesitates to take his chance as a candidate

before the people of the Empire State. It is not two years since his connivance at an act of theft took place, and though Americans have proverbially short memories, the fact has not been long enough for his crime to be forgotten.

PERSONAL.

The keen Norwegian explorer, Dr. Nansen, who is soon to start on another expedition to the North Pole, has been preparing himself for coming hardships by sleeping as often as possible during the winter in a tent on his place near Christiania. Several members of his expedition have endeavored to harden themselves by passing the nights in the open air with only wolf skins as coverings.

A good story is told by Dr. Robertson Nicol of the late Sir Henry Moncrieff. The latter had a parrot which was always present at family worship. In the morning Sir Henry followed the old Scottish custom of shaking the official version of the Psalm straight through, two verses per day. The 110th Psalm, of course, took many days, and he always commenced by saying "Let us sing in the 110th Psalm." At last the Psalm was finished, and next day Sir Henry began the 111th Psalm, which he read out as "Sing," said the parrot firmly. In the 111th Psalm.

A memorial of singular fitness and beauty has recently been placed by the grave of the late